

URBAN DISTRICT OF HOLYHEAD

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year



1960

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Incorporating the Report

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

THE GENERAL PURPOSES AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1960

CHAIRMAN. Councillor G.C. Williams.

MEMBERS

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CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL : Councillor Richard Parry, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health.	G.H.B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M.
Public Health Inspector and Imported Food Inspector:	A. Maldwyn Jones, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certificate in Meat and Food Inspection, Royal Society of Health.
Additional Public Health Inspector:	J.R. Jones, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. in Meat and Food Inspection, Royal Society of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,
HOLYHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the health of your District for the year 1960. The report incorporates the Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector.

The year under review has not reflected any very appreciable variations in the figures indicating the General Statistical state of your Urban District as compared with the corresponding figures relative to the immediately preceding year.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate, the population remains unchanged at 10,370 although of course the Birth and Death occurrences continuing to the end of the year and exactly mathematically balancing out would seem by comparison to have produced an increased population of 53 by the turn of the year.

The mid-year population figures respectively for the years 1954 onwards have been 10,340; - 10,330; - 10,250; - 10,330; 10,360 and 10,370, showing no significant variation trend in relation to influx, exodus, or absolute Birth and Death occurrence rate.

As was suggested in last year's report the progressively bettered housing conditions could be expected to raise the Birth Rate, and, in fact, there have been 39 more occurrences than in the former year, raising that Rate from 20.6 to 22.5, being a slightly higher proportionate increase than even those for the County (16.7 to 17.0) and for England and Wales (16.5 to 17.1)

Death occurrences have fallen by 14 to 143 producing a corresponding fall in corrected Death Rate from 14.9 to 13.30. - the respective rate fall for the County and for England and Wales were 0.2 and 0.1. Male death occurrences have fallen by only two as compared with a female diminution of twelve, but no specific causative factor can be held responsible for this disparity, the current preponderance of male over female deaths being only five.

An analysis of the Causes of Deaths does not reveal any changes due to environmental factors, although it may be of interest to note that of the two main groups, whereas the malignant group has fallen from 29 to 19, the cardiac causes of death have, - in conformity with the National trend, - increased from 57 to 73, the proportionate increase being the greater in the male, although the male now shows only a preponderance of by one death.

Tuberculosis accounted for only one death.

Epidemics of the juvenile Notifiable Infectious Diseases - Measles and Whooping Cough - having occurred in recent years, no more than sporadic cases were expected, nor have in fact occurred. The occurrence of infectious disease has been notably low, producing only 15 Notifications, of which there were no cases of paralytic poliomyelitis, but two of the non-paralytic form.

Protective immunisation measures against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and poliomyelitis continue to be provided by the local General Medical Practitioners, and by the Local Health Authority through the Infant Welfare Clinics. Additionally, evening poliomyelitis vaccination sessions were held in order to offer protection to adults normally at work in the day-time.

The number of Notifications of Tuberculosis fell from 21 to 19.

As a result of their displacement from houses demolished on account of unfitness, 34 families (comprising 102 persons) had bettered housing as compared with 19 families (63 persons) in the preceding year, but, as the Senior Public Health Inspector points out in his Report, the Five Year Slum Clearance programme concluding on 31.12.60 proposed to deal with 337 unfit houses, but of these 158 were still outstanding by the year's end.

Ministerial Slum Clearance Public Enquiries were held relative to Stanley Row, (8houses), and to Llaingoch (32 houses), both Orders being confirmed.

At the turn of the year, Statutory procedure was also contemplated relative to Llainfein (34 houses), and to West Terrace (7 houses).

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support and the Clerk and Senior Public Health Inspector for their willing co-operation and help at all times.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. ROBERTS

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	850
Population (Registrar General's mid 1960 estimate)	10,370
Rateable Value	£101,918
Product of Penny Rate	£392
Number of Rateable Premises	

i. Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	3314
ii. All Other (including business premises)	575
iii. Total of i, and ii	3,889

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Actual Occurrences)

	1959			1960		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	101	101	202	120	108	228
Illegitimate	4	8	12	2	4	6
	105	109	214	122	112	234

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.00

Birth Rates (total)

The Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 22.5

The Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 population = 22.5

The Crude Birth Rate for Anglesey, 17.0; England and Wales, 17.1

Stillbirths

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	0	4	4
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	0	4	4

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live and Still) = 16.8

The Rate for 1959 was 27.3. The Stillbirth rate for Anglesey was 19.0, England and Wales, 20.0

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population = 0.38. The rate for Anglesey was 0.33, England and Wales, 0.34.

Deaths (total)

Male	Female	Total
74	69	143

The Death Comparability factor is 0.97

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population = 13.8

The Crude Death Rate for Anglesey was 13.8, England and Wales, 11.5

The Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population = 13.39, Anglesey, 12.4

Maternal Deaths

1.

Deaths of Infants Under one Year of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births = 29.9
The Rate for 1959 was 0. The Infant Mortality Rate for Anglesey was 18.1, England and Wales, 22.0

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH
(ALL AGES)

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	-
Tuberculosis (other forms)	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2
Other malignant neoplasms	6	5
Diabetes	1	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	15	16
Coronary disease, angina	9	6
Other heart disease	13	13
Hypertension with heart	-	1
Other circulatory disease	2	2
Pneumonia	2	-
Bronchitis	6	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1
Congenital malformations	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	15
Motor vehicle accidents	1	-
All other accidents	1	-
Suicide	1	1
TOTAL	74	69

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)

Table showing cases notified during the year.

Disease	Total number of cases
Whooping Cough	6
Measles	2
Scarlet Fever	2
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1
Non-paralytic poliomyelitis	2

Tuberculosis

Notifications of Tuberculosis were as follows.-

Age	Sex	Respiratory or non-respiratory
?	F.	Respiratory.
1	F.	Respiratory.
17	M.	Respiratory.
18	F.	Respiratory.
18.	M.	Respiratory.
21	F.	Respiratory.
23	F.	Respiratory.
24	M.	Respiratory.
28	F.	Respiratory.
30	M.	Respiratory.
30	F.	Respiratory.
36	M.	Respiratory.
40	F.	Non-respiratory,
42	M.	Respiratory.
43	F.	Non-respiratory
47	F.	Respiratory.
49	M.	Respiratory.
50	M.	Respiratory.
66	M.	Non-respiratory.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

These services are provided by the County Council and by General Medical Practitioners in the District. The following figures are quoted by courtesy of the County Medical Officer.

Vaccination against Smallpox


A total of 131 children were vaccinated for the first time during the year and 12 were re-vaccinated.

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by the Chest Physician in collaboration with the County Medical Officer and his staff. The scheme provides for the vaccination of new-born infants into tuberculous households and the tuberculin-negative contacts of known cases. During the year, 50 such vaccinations were carried out in the District.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

A total number of 210 children were immunised for the first time against Diphtheria during the year, and 162 were immunised against Whooping Cough.



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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

It was not necessary during the year to make application for a Court Order under Section 47 of the Act for the removal to other accommodation of any person physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions without proper care and attention.

By arrangement with the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee, the Mortuary at the Stanley Sailors' Hospital is available on a fee paying basis for the reception of dead bodies, and it was used by the Council five times at a cost of £5. 18. 6d.

It was also not necessary to undertake the burial of the body of any person found dead in the area in accordance with Section 50 of the Act.

CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS

Camping and caravanning are not a problem in the Urban District but a tendency to use Harper's Field at Porthyfelin as an unauthorised camping site became more pronounced during August and if this use continues action will have to be taken to regularise the position in accordance with the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The four Female Public Conveniences are cleansed on a part-time basis of four hours per day by a female cleaner. The four Male Public Conveniences and two Urinals are cleansed by a full-time male cleaner, but complaints particularly during the summer continue to be received as the Conveniences are unattended.

The crude and inadequate sanitary conveniences at the Park have been reported upon with regularity since 1953 and improvements were agreed upon at one time but the project did not receive loan sanction.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke pollution of the atmosphere is not the public health problem that it is in the industrial areas and only one steam raising plant gave cause for concern.

Random smoke observations on the ships in the harbour suggested that the exercise of more care would reduce the risk of contravention of The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, which prohibit the emission of black smoke for more than three minutes in the aggregate in any period of thirty minutes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND PEST INFESTATION

A summary is submitted of the action taken for disinfection and disinfection of premises :-

<u>Disease or Infestation</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Private Houses</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Tuberculosis	21	7	28	56
Bed Bugs	1	-	1	2
Earwigs	9	-	9	18
Fleas	1	1	2	4
Ants	6	12	18	36
Cockroaches	-	5	5	10

In infectious cases of tuberculosis the bedding is either voluntarily destroyed or steam sterilised at the expense of the Local Authority, and it was not necessary to undertake this service.

Investigations were carried out under the direction of the Medical Officer into one unconfirmed case of Poliomyelitis; into three family contacts of a case of sonne dysentery being treated in hospital; into two cases and two contacts of sonne dysentery being treated at home. These investigations necessitated obtaining seventeen faecal specimens for laboratory examination.

2.

FACTORIES

The position at the end of the year was as shown in the prescribed form reproduced below, and some 52 visits were made to 22 premises.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	35	39	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	12	-
TOTAL :	39	52	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	-	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS' LIST - SECTIONS 110 and 111 - FACTORIES ACT, 1937

No. of Outworkers employed in making, altering etc. - Wearing apparel : 1

The work undertaken is summarised on the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

	Local Auth.	Type of Property Non-Agricultural		Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3.	Agri.
		Dwelling Houses (including Cl. Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) No. of properties in Local Authority's District	9	3314	575	3898	7
(2) No. of properties inspected as a result of :-					
(a) Notification	4	129	23	156	-
(b) Survey under the Act.	9	-	-	9	-
(3) Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	42	229	43	314	-
(4) No. of inspections inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats - Minor	2	36	7	45	-
(b) Mice - Minor	-	53	9	62	-
(5) No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	2	89	16	107	-
(6) Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	2	107	17	126	-
(7) No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :-					
(a) Treatment.		No notices served, but informal action secured treatment as in 6 above and proofing as in 7 (b) below.			
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-				
		2	3	5	-

The town's sewerage system is kept under constant observation to reduce the resident rat population and sections of the system are treated by manhole baiting as they are found to be infested.

4.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE DISPOSAL

The tipping of refuse at Penbonc Tip ceased on the 12th September, 1959, and this was the first full year of tipping at Cae Glas. The object is to reclaim a water-logged site for agricultural use by controlled tipping of refuse and this proved especially difficult under wet winter conditions due to the absence of pre-tipping drainage of the site. At Penbonc Tip control was exercised by an Angledozer and Driver and the mechanical plant to be operated at Cae Glas by two men consists of a Bristol 25 Angledozer and Scraper, a Smith Mechanical Excavator and a Hydraulic Tipping Trailer. The theory of the operation of controlled tipping at Cae Glas is based on the levelling of the refuse by the Angledozer and the obtaining of soil cover on the site by use of the Angledozer and Scraper where possible and in other cases by the Mechanical Excavator digging soil and loading it into the Trailer for hauling and spreading by the Angledozer at the tip face. It quickly became apparent that this theory could not be fully implemented in practice all the time due to the terrain, drainage difficulties and mechanical breakdown of plant, but nevertheless a surprising amount of cover was won under well nigh impossible conditions at times.

The Surveyor's Department during the winter opened up the obstructed sea-outfall of the agricultural drainage system and also improvised other drainage facilities so that the operation of refuse disposal did not completely break down due to flooding of the site.

The Refuse Collection Team is composed of loader/driver and four men and the total sick leave for the year amounted to twenty-five weeks and one member was off for nineteen weeks whilst three members put in a full year. The Refuse Tip labour force of two tip attendants worked a full year without sick leave.

The number of houses serviced each week for night soil collection is 91 and this public health service was maintained throughout the year without incident.

The income from waste paper salvage sales was as follows :-

37 tons	1 cwt	1 qr.	-	£277.	19.	5d.
---------	-------	-------	---	-------	-----	-----

This tonnage was collected from business premises only and the income is incidental to the main object of reducing the paper content of the refuse to be dealt with at the tip.

DUSTBIN SERVICE

During the year 360 Dreadnought 2 cu. ft. capacity bins were bought at a cost of £600. 2. 3d. and it was again possible due to the stock held in reserve to issue a bin on demand as the old one was reported to be worn out.

HOUSING

The Five Year Slum Clearance Programme covering the period 1st January, 1956 to 31st December, 1960, proposed to deal with 337 unfit houses by way of clearance area procedure and in fact 179 houses had been included in confirmed Orders by the end of the period leaving 158 houses outstanding.

The Stanley Row Clearance Order and Llaingoch Clearance Order involving 40 houses were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and the statutory procedure has not been completed respecting the Llainfain Clearance Order and the West Terrace Clearance Order involving 41 houses.

Applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants and for Standard Improvement Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 were received, and Standard Improvements were completed at five houses and Discretionary Improvements at ten houses and one house was converted into four flats.

Housing action taken, involving 751 visits is summarised in the Ministry's prescribed form :-

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

MINISTRY FORM P. 13 (Housing)

PART A. Houses Demolished

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displacements</u>	
		Persons	Families
Houses unfit for human habitation	104	102	34
Houses on land acquired	1	2	1

<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displacements</u>	
		Persons	Families
Houses unfit for human habitation	3	-	-

PART B. Unfit Houses Closed

<u>Unfit Houses</u>	<u>Houses Closed</u>	<u>Displacements</u>	
		Persons	Families
Undertakings	1	4	1

PART C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Defects Remedied

	<u>Number of Houses</u>
Informal Action	78

OVERCROWDING

No reliable statistical data is available respecting the degree and extent of statutory overcrowding in terms of the Housing Act, 1957, and suitable action is taken when cases are found.

PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

The position is summarised as follows :-

<u>Premises</u>	<u>3 Bedrooms</u>		<u>2 Bedrooms</u>		<u>1 Bedroom</u>	
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Council	32	30	16	-	-	-
Private Enterprise	3	4	6	1	-	-

The rate of completion of Council Houses during the last ten years is as follows :-

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Council Houses	70	14	20	25	42	29	201	24	48	30

6.

<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Tenants in Arrear No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>Total Weekly Rental</u>	<u>Amount in Arrear</u>	<u>%</u>
62	16	26	Temporary Houses	92. 9. 8.	69. 14. 9.	75
168	46	27	Pre-War Houses	239. 4. 11.	136. 6. 4.	57
636	155	24	Post-War Houses	1,169. 4. 10.	541. 1. 2.	46
866	217	25		£1,500. 19. 5.	£747. 2. 3.	50

The total number of applications registered during the year from residents within the urban area was 147, and of this number 120 had not secured tenancies at the end of the year but it was possible to re-house 112 applicants during the same period.

Applicants for Council Houses and for transfers on the Housing Estates are visited in their homes as found necessary in order to form an opinion of the conditions at the premises and some 889 interviews arose in this connection. Each Council House as it becomes vacant on change of tenancy is inspected and 82 inspections were made for this purpose.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The number of premises affected by choked drains or sewers was 140 and in 52 cases the work undertaken was re-chargeable as private work. This work involved 548 visits in connection with drainage and sewerage inspection and maintenance.

After many years of preparation the West Holyhead Joint Sewerage Scheme was started upon at an estimated cost to the Council of £22,950.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The work summarised below involved 57 visits to premises.

	<u>Number Defective</u>	<u>Provided or Repaired</u>
W.C. cisterns	2	2
W.C. pans	6	6
Closet pails	-	-
W.C. structures	-	-

FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises in the area may be classified in the following general categories :-

Meat	- 13	Fried Fish and Chips	- 4	Wet Fish	- 2
Bakehouses	- 9	Licensed Premises	- 25	Greengrocery	- 6
Cafes and Restaurants	- 12	Confectionery & Tobacco	- 18	Grocery and Provisions	- 44

The following number of premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :-

Ice Cream Hot Mix Method	- 1
Ice Cream Wrapped Pre-packed Retailers	- 49
Sausage Preparation	- 12

The following number of premises are licensed to retail designated milk either bottled at the farm or at the processing establishment in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised - Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :-

Pasteurised Milk	- 4
Sterilised Milk	- 1
Tuberculin Tested Milk	- 1

Unsound food was examined at 12 premises and 39 visits were made for this purpose, and 404 visits were made to 90 premises for observation purposes, and to advise on compliance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Two premises were modernised and much time was spent on an abortive effort designed to secure the enlargement of lock-up premises occupied by a firm of grocers. An improvement was obtained in the refuse disposal arrangements at one cafe which was the subject of adverse comment on inspection. Hot water geysers were installed at two food shops.

Complaints respecting a mouldy loaf and mouldy chocolate cake were investigated and refund of purchase money was secured but the circumstances were such that statutory action was not considered advisable.

Seventeen premises were found to be affected by drainage or sewerage trouble and attention was given to nine mice infestations, seven rat infestations and one cockroach infestation.

Some thought was also given to the matter of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting refreshment houses. The provision and maintenance of a reasonable number of conveniences in a suitable position may be enforced under Section 89, Public Health Act, 1936. Eleven premises were inspected and one was found to fully comply with modern requirements and regular patrons at three others have no difficulty in finding the facilities intended for their use. In general terms the position at the other premises was that a person wishing to use a convenience had to consult the management and was then escorted to a convenience on the premises primarily intended for staff use. In considering this matter it is difficult to reconcile hygienic theory with the structural limitation of the premises concerned and the best provision under the circumstances has to be accepted.

ICE CREAM CONTROL

In the tables below, details are given of the results of testing 190 samples of Ice Cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the period May - September, 1960. There was one local manufacturer using the Hot Mix Method. There were forty-nine non-manufacturing retailers supplied by seven wholesale manufacturers operating on a national or regional basis, who retailed wrapped pre-packed ice cream only.

<u>Manufacturing Retailer</u>		<u>One Dealer</u>		
<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
18	88.9%	11.1%	-	-

<u>Manufacturing Wholesalers</u>		<u>Seven Dealers</u>	<u>Forty-nine Retailers</u>	
<u>Samples</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
172	96.4%	2.2%	1.1%	.3%

The Public Health Laboratory Service recommends that owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological result on any single sample. It is suggested that 50% of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grade 1 or 2, and not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

Nine premises were registered for the retail sale of wrapped pre-packed ice cream under the provisions of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

MILK CONTROL

During the period May - September, 53 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were obtained from five producer - retailers and one shop premises, and four of these samples failed to satisfy the prescribed test under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and follow-up samples were taken with satisfactory results.

The designated raw milk retailed in the town was also submitted to the biological test for tubercle bacilli and brucella infection, and the 12 samples were found to be clear of infection.

The satisfactory standard of previous years is being well maintained as some 92.4% of the samples satisfied the prescribed test.

FOOD INSECTION

During the year 943 visits were made to the Public Slaughterhouse, and 89 visits to the British Transport Commission's Cattle Yard, and the record of meat unfit is as follows :-

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	CATTLE	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
Number killed (Local)	563	1	-	2841	634
Number killed (Ex. Republic of Ireland)	345	-	-	506	11
Total killed	908	1	-	3347	645
Number inspected	908	1	-	3347	645
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	-	-	8	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	662	-	-	133	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	73.6%	-	-	4.2%	1.5%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.7%	-	-	-	.62%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>BEASTS</u>			<u>SHEEP</u>			<u>PIGS</u>	
	<u>CY</u>	<u>SH</u>		<u>CY</u>	<u>SH</u>		<u>CY</u>	<u>SH</u>
Tuberculosis	875	305	-	-	-	-	-	40
Dropsy	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	1
Actinomycosis	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Necrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Pericarditis	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydronephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Immaturity	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	2185	5965	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parasites	24	174	102	217	-	-	-	-
Abscesses	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moribund	3420	-	255	-	-	-	-	-
Injury	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7174	6489	357	232	-	-	-	82 lbs.

Total Weight for the year : 6 tons. 7cwts. 3qrs.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

Meat 304 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. (51 tins)
 Vegetables..... 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (12 tins)
 Fruit 283 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. (109 tins)

Peaches 126 Bruising
 Cauliflowers 120 Decomposition
 Black Grapes 60 lbs. -do-
 Haddock 28 lbs. -do-
 Potatoes 280 lbs. -do-
 Potatoes 15568 lbs. Blight

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The income from Slaughterhouse toll charges was as follows :-

<u>QUARTER</u>	<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MARCH	105.	15.	8.	82.	6.	8.
JUNE	44.	9.	8.	103.	1.	0.
SEPTEMBER	132.	18.	10.	145.	16.	4.
DECEMBER	114.	19.	4.	114.	14.	0.
	£398.	3.	6.	£445.	18.	0.

In accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 a report on the slaughterhouse facilities was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the 1st April, 1962, was later confirmed as the appointed day for the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, to apply in the district. The British Transport Commission's Slaughterhouse will be brought up to the required standard and the Council closed the Public Slaughterhouse because of insufficient use by the meat traders on the 31st March, 1961, after operating it since the 1st July, 1954

LICENSED SLAUGHTERMEN

There were eleven persons holding licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933/54, but of this number only six were slaughtering regularly during the year.

PORT HEALTH AND IMPORTED FOOD CONTROL

Notification was received of a typhoid fever corpse in transit to the Republic of Ireland for burial and whilst the risk of spread of infection was perhaps small it was nevertheless thought prudent to take precautions and to inform the appropriate Authorities in Dublin of the timing of the transport arrangements.

Amount of Shipping Entering the District

<u>Ships</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Net. Reg. Tons</u>
From Foreign Ports	12	1,907
Coastwise	1,049	1,483,280
Fishing Vessels	102	-

Principal Ports from which ships arrive

Cargo Vessels	:	Dublin, North Wall.
Passenger Vessels	:	Dun Laoghaire.

Character of Shipping and TradeCargo TrafficTonnages divided into Commodities

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Imported Tons</u>		<u>Exported Tons</u>	
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	-	-	10,943	9,050
Building & Road Making Materials	-	-	2,326	2,678
Timber	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	-	1,484	2,628
Vehicles & Parts	-	-	1,717	3,158
Iron Ore	6	-	-	-
Iron and Steel	190	193	7,269	9,818
Tinplate	-	-	20	71
Oil and Spirit (Mineral & Motor)	-	-	7,750	8,105
Wollen Goods	-	-	699	1,066
Raw Wool	2,800	1,677	-	-
Other Textiles	-	-	827	1,406
Chemicals, Chemical Fertilisers	-	-	10,027	11,080
Fish	1,915	1,851	-	-
Fruit and Vegetables	66	372	-	-
Grain, Flour & Milling Offals	11	-	62	101
Other Food and Provisions	29,172	47,871	-	-
Other Commodities	62,476	72,580	41,449	45,997
	<u>96,636</u>	<u>124,544</u>	<u>84,573</u>	<u>95,158</u>

Grand Totals

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imported Tonnage	123,543	109,336	113,901	106,356	96,636	124,544
Exported Tonnage	115,412	93,817	81,972	84,904	84,573	95,158
	<u>238,955</u>	<u>203,153</u>	<u>195,873</u>	<u>191,260</u>	<u>181,209</u>	<u>219,702</u>

Passenger Traffic

	<u>No. of Passengers</u>	
	<u>Inwards</u>	<u>Outwards</u>
Cargo Service	626	419
Mail Service	459,247	434,424

Passenger Mail Cargo Traffic

	<u>To Dun Laoghaire</u>				<u>From Dun Laoghaire</u>			
	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Mail Bags	117,130	1,464	122,877	1,536	74,140	927	78,703	984
Post Bags	274,765	6,869	283,975	7,099	109,983	2,750	132,104	3,303
News Parcels	156,250	2,289	171,918	2,484	14,437	211	11,163	187

Livestock

	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Asses</u>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Rhinoceros</u>
Export	1,329	-	-	-	-	274	1
Import	2,715	111,514	27,068	4,127	167	2,242	-

A complete check was exercised on all landings of imported food from the Republic of Ireland. This work involves alternate Sunday Duty by the Public Health Inspectors and the following comparative table indicates the scope of this routine responsibility :-

	<u>No. of Ships' Manifests Scrutinised</u>	<u>No. of Notifications to receiving Local Authorities</u>
1955	575	759
1956	419	1848
1957	388	1882
1958	352	2199
1959	333	1855
1960	374	2274

Unsound Imported Food

Mussels (159 bags)	7 tons. 17 cwts.	Decomposition
Herrings (74 boxes)	3 tons. 10 cwts.	-do-

It was necessary to detain mussels for a time to ascertain if certain consignments had been purified. Information was received that 32 bags of mussels were rejected at Birmingham on inspection carried out as a result of notification from Holyhead. Meat and offal also spot-checked because of insufficient knowledge about certain consignments.

The new vessel, m.v. Slieve Donard came into operation on the Dublin Cargo Service on 12th January, 1960, and the service between Dublin and Holyhead was suspended on Thursday evenings from 12th May to 28th July, 1960.

